

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. Ten cents per copy, or a rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months, Sunday edition included, free of postage.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office money order, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All money remitted at risk of sender. In order to insure attention subscribers wishing their names changed must give their old as well as their new address. All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—40 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
BUREAU OF THE HERALD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—100 NASSAU STREET.
SAFETY OFFICE—NO. 7 NASSAU STREET.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 144

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HUMPHREY DUNPHY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—TROPICAL FISHES.
WALLACE'S THEATRE.—IMPROVISED.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
BOWERY THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOES.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GASCON.
PARK THEATRE.—AMERICA.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.
STANDARD THEATRE.—JACK NEW PRIZE.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—L. THOMAS.
TONY PASTORS.—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—PATRIOT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, followed by cloudiness and threatening indications, with light rains. To-morrow cloudiness and rain may be expected.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and steady, the only exception being a rise in Illinois Central. Gold opened at 100 1/4 and advanced to 100 3/4. Government bonds were strong, States higher and railroads firm. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

THE OPENING OF THE Gilbert road has been again postponed. June 1 is the date now.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT made a good appearance yesterday and was well received all along the line.

THE REMARKABLE time of a mile in 1:42 1/2 was made by a three-year-old yesterday on a slow track at Pimlico.

THE HENLEY RACE will take place July 4. The patriotic memories of the day ought to nerve the arms of Columbia's crew.

MAJOR WALSH frankly says that the Canadians do not want the Sioux Indians. Neither do we. Why not send them to Malta?

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON will witness the annual parade of the Conching Club. It promises to be the most brilliant turnout that has yet taken place.

A LARGE NUMBER of merchants have been examined by the Customs Commission in regard to the silk undervaluations, but if any valuable information has been obtained the reporters have failed to find it out.

PARTY LINES were broken in the House yesterday on the question of the reduction of the army. In Committee of the Whole the standard was placed at twenty-five thousand men, which is five thousand more than the Military Committee recommended in their bill.

MRS. COLES, who was accused a few days ago of having taken a trifling article from one of the stores, has been very properly acquitted at the preliminary examination, all the facts in the case going to show her innocence. The case ought to be a warning to over-zealous detectives and suspicious shopmen.

THE DEMOCRATS of Pennsylvania and the republicans of Vermont yesterday devoted themselves to saving their respective portions of the country from impending ruin. In Pennsylvania Mr. Andrew H. Dill was selected as candidate for Governor and Colonel Redfield Proctor in Vermont. The Pennsylvania democrats very wisely condemned the idea of distributing the Presidential title, while the Green Mountain republicans were so foolish as to censure the Southern policy.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure, which was high over the lake region and the Middle and South Atlantic districts during the early morning and the forenoon of yesterday, has fallen decidedly in the first named district, is falling in the second and is at present highest in the third. The depression that moved off the New England coast has developed into a storm area, now central, probably, southeast of Newfoundland. In the West the low pressure has continued to decrease, and is lowest in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where storm forces are being developed. Rains have fallen in the West from the Indian Territory toward Minnesota; in the central valley regions from Tennessee toward Northern Illinois and into the lake region and on the Atlantic coast in the northeast and southern districts. Reports from the Far West announce the fall of unusually heavy rains on Tuesday afternoon, which have caused destructive floods and inundations in the western tributaries of the Central Mississippi. The railroad bridges and embankments have been in several instances washed away, causing an entire suspension of traffic. Many lives have been lost, it is feared, in account of the suddenness of the floods. The winds over the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the coast of Maine are fresh and increasing in force. Southerly winds prevail in the districts south of Tennessee, northerly and northwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States and in the Far West. The winds of the central valley and lake regions are generally from the south and east. The temperature has risen except in sections of the Atlantic coast. It is now relatively low on the Maine coast and over the centre of the lake region. A terrible tornado is reported as having struck Mineral Springs, Wis., last evening, demolishing many buildings and doing other damage in the town. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, followed by cloudiness and threatening indications, with light rains. To-morrow cloudiness and rain may be expected.

Amend the Registry Laws.

Mr. Wood's proposed legislation to accord registry to "all vessels owned wholly by citizens of the United States," without regard to where they were built, would set right a grievous evil in the present condition of our law, and would, in case of war between England and Russia, by opening the protection of a neutral flag through the simple process of a change of ownership in vessels, restore to us in great part, if not wholly, the enormous commerce lost through English depredations on our trade made under the Confederate colors. Some section like the one referred to, or equivalent to it in operation, should assuredly be added to the statutes in the present session of Congress. Were Congress to adjourn without action on this important point it would justly be chargeable with a most mischievous indifference to the welfare of the country in one of its great interests, or with obstinate adhesion to an exploded error at a moment when the correction of the error would be of incalculable profit to the country and the people. Indeed, it would be a crime against the nation not to make this change in the law at the present moment. Recovery of our commerce through England's calamity would be our revenge for the harm done us in the civil war. It would satisfy in full that deep sense of unredressed wrong which inspired the famous "indirect claims" of the great Geneva litigation. And the national legislature that fails to afford favorable conditions for that restoration of the lost equilibrium will be justly regarded as an adherent to the enemy's cause.

Our crippled condition in the commerce of the world, though not entirely due to the errors of our legislation, can only be remedied by a change in our laws. With the marine that we possessed before the war, and with the shipbuilding trades in the state in which they could be exercised in present circumstances, the laws as they are might be well enough. At least, while not liberal toward commerce, they would be fairly just toward the people at large in some respects to which a nation can never be indifferent. Their limitations of the rights of merchants would be oppressive in a small degree only, while they would guard our proficiency in naval architecture. But these laws, that would be well enough in normal conditions, and that for small limitations in the rights of certain individuals would guarantee the nation in a subject of the greatest concern to its welfare and glory, are now effective in circumstances so different from those in which they were made and in which it was presumed they would always apply that their action is inverted. Instead of limiting the rights of certain individuals and trades in the interest of the nation they limit the nation in the interest of certain individuals and trades. Not even the friends of protection pretend to justify or defend protective legislation, save for its operation in the cultivation of industries that employ the people and that it may be of critical importance the nation should possess. But what can they say then for the protection which destroys absolutely that which it is presumed and designed to protect? If the golden summer rains that make the clover flowers "get up and reach out for bumble bees" were deluges of fire they could not more thoroughly make the fields waste and barren than prohibition of the importation of ships has destroyed the art of shipbuilding in this country.

An American can endure to see the country without ships. In fact, all the Americans have endured it a great while. But there is not a man of the nation possessed of the national pride, which is certainly never deficient, who would not regard it as a personal misfortune to be compelled to recognize that an admirable proficiency in shipbuilding has passed from us to other nations that are, and are to continue, our rivals on the sea. Shipbuilding is an art about which the traditions, experiences and tastes of our people are especially clustered. Our famous successes in this art are the most treasured in popular esteem of our national glories. From graceful yachts to magnificent men-of-war scarcely less graceful; from the stanch, fast sailing China packets to the sturdy monitors, we have built them all better than others have done or than others can. It has not been a supremacy in one attribute at the expense of others. Where can the America, the Niagara, the Dreadnaught and the Monitor be matched in the constructive genius of any one nation? As Alexander boasted that there were no kinds of weapons used in war with which he had not been wounded, so we may fairly declare that there are no kinds of ships built, no kinds of successes to be gained in naval structures, with which we have not hurt the vanity of rivals and opponents. But where are the ships with which a people so ingenious and so skilful might have covered every ocean? Let the people ask this of the Congresses which make occasional excursions in a body to some one's shipyards to witness that rare event—the launch of an American ship. Let them inquire of the legislators who, to protect American ships, have destroyed American commerce.

Our "protective" laws, then, do not protect us as shipbuilders; but, on the contrary, add the last ounce to the load that already overweighed the shipbuilding trades. And since they fail in this primary and one important reason for their enactment is there any other reason for their existence? Assuredly not. As we have said, the conditions no longer exist in which the laws bore on our merchants with so little weight that it was disregarded in view of the benefits they were presumed to guarantee. Our ships were stamped to foreign flags by the Alabama and the other Anglo-Confederate cruisers, and we thus lost suddenly the enormous proportion of these implements of commerce which we owned. This was of course an event widely different in its nature and effect from the gradual loss of ships that are gradually replaced, and puts the commerce of a country in a very different relation to the shipbuilding trades, for all our commercial marine was to be rebuilt at once. Liberal legislation would have taken into account the circumstances in which these ships abandoned the

flag, and would have given new registries as they were asked for. But a big job was made for the shipbuilders, which was covered with the name of patriotism, like nearly all very great pieces of villany. By statute all the ships that had sought other flags were outlawed. This was the way Congress kept up the national dignity, by punishing merchants because the navy could not catch the obnoxious cruisers the merchants of the country who had been guilty of the crime of wanting to save their property were within easy reach, and Congress expended its patriotic indignation on them.

They smashed the merchants with an enormously large stone, as the monkey smashed the fly on the man's head; but the head beneath, in this case, was the common interest of the whole people, whether faint-hearted shipowners or gallant soldiers. There was with all those ships, outlawed at a stroke, no way to have an American ship but by building her in an American shipyard or buying condemned prizes, which were not so numerous as autumn leaves. In an American shipyard wages were at that time very high, and there was not a peg used in a ship but its ordinary price was doubled by duties or the high rate of labor in its production. The merchants of other countries could send goods in ships that had not cost more than two-thirds what American ships cost. They could consequently send them cheaper, and our own merchants were compelled in self-defence to use the ships of other countries. Thus it came about that as our ships were driven to other flags by the calamities of the war our commerce was driven to other flags by the incapacity of "patriotic" Congressmen to foresee the consequences of their legislation; and we were left without either. Now an opportunity to regain our position seems imminent. Will Congress do its share?

Our Art News from Abroad.

As the sale of the celebrated collection of paintings of M. Laurent-Richard, which was begun yesterday at the Hotel Drouot, in Paris, is of world-wide importance, we publish this morning a special despatch giving a description of the most important of the pictures sold and the prices obtained. The collector, a man of great wealth, was able to gratify his art taste in a most lavish manner. He had a penchant for certain painters, and secured of their works a number which would seem excessively large to the ordinary buyer. His first sale, some years ago, was a great success, whose height we can hardly hope to see reached by this one. The importance of the present collection can be estimated when we state that among the modern pictures are nineteen Rousseaus, twelve Diazs, five Corots, five Duprés, ten Milletts, eight Delacroixs, five Troyons, three Fromentin, three Roybets, four Tassacris, and examples of Meissonier, Courbet, Couture, Daubigny, Isabey, Jacques and Pettenkofen. Of the older painters there are examples of young Crome, Fraynard, Jean Van Goyen, Grouze, Van der Neer, Guardi, Prudhon, Sir Henry Raeburn, Ruysdael and David Tiers. The competition among amateurs and dealers for such works is always brisk in the world's great art centre, and the sale drew together yesterday a representative gathering, in person or by agents, of the principal collectors and buyers of Europe and this country. As a celebrated art critic has well said, "It is really fortunate that amateurs have not the same taste and that they are all subject to frequent changes in their own opinions. If this were not so the possession of the paintings of masters would be a privilege which would work injury to the rest of the world. The public would not have continually at their disposition that temporary, mobile and always renewed museum, the Hotel of sales; the artists would see the clientele which can only grow by the circulation of their works become limited; amateurs would lose the hope of one day possessing one or the other piece of painting which they for a long time have envied their competitors in the possession, and even he who has owned for ten or fifteen years these works so passionately desired by others would end by becoming blasé over his inalienable riches, and would find himself unhappy in being unchangeable, like Calypso finding herself unhappy in being immortal."

We publish also a long and interesting letter from London describing at length the spring exhibition of the Royal Academy and the carplings of the critics. They seem to be right in this case; for, according to our correspondent, the display is a poor one. The Hanging Committee and used up Academicians who are hung on the line in conspicuous positions come in for a good deal of condemnation. The prominent pictures are by Messrs. Alma Tadema, Leighton, Perugini, Long, Millais, Boughton, Frith and Bierstadt.

Why Not a Free Pardon?

The sentence of death passed upon Kate Southern has been commuted by the Governor of Georgia to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It is not surprising to learn that the friends of the unfortunate woman are not satisfied with this act of clemency and will press for a full pardon. The story told since the conviction, and apparently substantiated even by the nearest friends and relatives of the dead woman, if it be the whole truth in the case, makes the tragedy so clearly and unmistakably manslaughter that the verdict of the jury which declared Kate Southern guilty of murder could have been rendered only in ignorance. The young wife and mother, distracted by jealousy, for which it is shown she had only too much cause, after leaving her home to escape the threatened destruction of her life's hope and happiness, is suddenly confronted by her brazen and avowed rival and dared to fight. A struggle ensues and the wife, the weaker and smaller woman, stabs her assailant. This is in brief the story; and would any sane man who heard it declare the fatal blow a murder? It is terrible to think that this poor young mother, in her delicate condition, has been for weeks living beneath the shadow of the gallows, her thoughts dwelling night and

day on the shameful death and the anguish of leaving her husband and her child. It is painful now to contemplate her imprisonment for ten long years—those years during which her children will most need her love and care. It is to be hoped that the Governor will find sufficient justification, after a more deliberate consideration of the case, to let Kate Southern go free and to restore her to her husband and her child.

Shall Cabinet Officers Sit in Congress?

The interesting paper read by Mr. Perry Belmont before the Social Science Convention, on the policy of admitting Cabinet officers to seats in Congress with the right to speak on questions relating to their several departments, will recall public attention to a subject to which much thought has already been given by the leading public men of the country. Mr. Pendleton twelve or thirteen years ago advocated a bill making such a change in our political system, and the proposition elicited at that time a spirited discussion in the press. The object of Mr. Belmont in his carefully prepared review of the question is to show that a law to initiate the proposed policy would neither be in conflict with the constitution nor in antagonism with the views and objects of those by whom the structure of our government was framed. He traces each department of the government, or each Cabinet office, to its origin, and examines its functions, responsibilities and practice. His conclusion, based largely on the law organizing the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, is that while it may be an open question whether the framers of the constitution intended that a head of an executive department should have a right to appear on the floor of either House of Congress when he pleased for the purpose of participating in the discussions, or what is substantially the same thing, giving information, there can be no doubt that the law-making power can prescribe it as the duty of an executive officer that he shall appear in person on the floor of either House, when required so to do, for the purpose of giving information or participating in discussions respecting matters appertaining to his office.

On the question of the expediency of such legislation Mr. Belmont is evidently of opinion that the advantages of the presence of members of the Cabinet in Congress, with certain restrictions, would counterbalance the objections advanced by the opponents of the proposition. He does not believe that the relative positions or the independence of the executive and legislative branches of the government would be affected by the change. He does not lay much stress upon the English precedent, because in England the Cabinet is the actual Executive, while here the Cabinet officers are simply advisers of the Executive and are heads of departments for whose acts the Executive is responsible, but who are largely independent in the management of their departments. No doubt much undesirable legislation is due to ignorance or misapprehension on the part of our legislators, and might possibly be avoided if Cabinet Ministers were present to point out mistakes and correct erroneous views, which their practical knowledge would enable them to do. In our State Legislature the presence of the Comptroller and other State officers would doubtless be the means of preventing the passage of many absurd and improper laws. But there is much to be said on both sides of the question, and its discussion in the intelligent, dispassionate and argumentative manner in which it is treated by Mr. Belmont must always be interesting, and is besides of public utility.

Evidently in Earnest.

The Recorder and the courts are in earnest in their determination to put a stop to the nuisances arising from offensive trades illegally carried on in the city of New York. The jury in the case of Enoch O. Coe, indicted for maintaining a nuisance at Newtown Creek, by which the health of the city is imperilled, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday, after only ten minutes' absence from court, and the Recorder took the Grand Jury severely to task for having called before them the President of the Board of Health, who is alleged to have rendered himself amenable to the law by having, in wilful violation of his duty, suffered the nuisances complained of to exist. These facts and the appearance in court of a number of persons against whom indictments have been found prove that the prosecution of those who are responsible for our heavy bills of mortality is to be no make-believe affair.

The action of the Grand Jury in calling Professor Chandler before them was sanctioned by an Assistant District Attorney, who informed the jury that they might properly examine as a witness a person whose indictment for an alleged offence was contemplated. This, the Recorder insists, is contrary to all law and practice, and is calculated to defeat the ends of justice. The object of the Grand Jury's investigations is to discover whether the laws have been violated, and they have nothing to do with the defence that may be offered on trial by an indicted party. It is absurd to suppose that a person who has violated the laws will testify to the fact before a Grand Jury, and with his excuses or pleas the Grand Jury have no concern. The Recorder strongly impressed on the Grand Jury their duty in this matter, and his reasoning will, no doubt, defeat any attempt to save the Board of Health from indictment if such was the object of making a witness of the President of that body.

As the Recorder says, the Grand Jury have only to find whether the officers of the Board of Health, in disregard of the law and in wilful neglect of their duty, have allowed any business to be carried on in this city that is a dangerous public nuisance. The sanitary code, which is made by the charter a part of the law, provides that no "offensive or noisome trade or business shall hereafter be opened, started or established in the city of New York without a permit of this Board" (the Board of Health), and then proceeds to declare that every such establishment for which a permit is granted "shall be kept cleanly, wholesome and so conducted in

every particular as not to be offensive or prejudicial to life or health." The code then proceeds to designate how fat rendering and other offensive establishments when licensed by a permit shall be conducted, requiring, among other things, that the premises "must be free from all offensive odor and other cause of detriment to the public health." If the owners of these places who are now under indictment have been justly indicted then it is certain that they have disregarded and violated the provisions of the sanitary code. But the law is as positive in requiring the Board of Health to enforce these provisions as in obliging the proprietors of such establishments to observe and obey them; hence, if the proprietors are guilty the Board of Health cannot be innocent. Indeed, even at the present moment, while the Health Department is under a spasm of activity and efficiency, the Herald's reports show that garbage is being dumped on the east side of the city, above Sixty-fifth street, to the peril of the public health and in direct violation of law. While the Grand Jury deliberate they may discover an extension of the pestilence-breeding Harlem flats under their very noses. Certainly no testimony Professor Chandler can give can explain away this new outrage, and it is evident that nothing short of an indictment of the neglectful officials will put a stop to the evil.

The Shah and the Czar.

The arrival of the ruler of Persia at St. Petersburg, as announced by our special cable despatch this morning, when viewed in connection with the strain of interests that marks the political situation, is an event of no common interest. Persia and Persian influence, if thrown on the side of Russia in Central Asia, would weigh heavily in favor of the schemes of the latter, and would serve as a means of dividing even the religious sentiment which England hopes to utilize in defence of her Indian possessions. The Shah is the religious as well as political chief of a considerable population, and his friendship is well worth cultivation even by the Czar of all the Russias. Hence, we will learn that the resources of the imperial city will be taxed to impress the visitor with the greatness, the power and the generosity of Russia's ruler and the advantages that would accrue to Persia if an alliance could be entered into for the protection of mutual interests. As the Shah is to visit Germany he will doubtless receive new impressions from Prince Bismarck, and these may be favorable to a Russian alliance or otherwise, just as the astute Chancellor regards the conditions of the game before him. Should the Shah visit Paris, as he is very likely to do, he will again be talked to confidentially by mon indifferent, and properly so, to all but the interests of France. A trip to London will, however, give the Persian monarch the anti-Russian side of the picture; but he will be certain to return home convinced that he is "a bigger man" at present in the estimation of European statesmen than he ever was before, and Persian cunning will enable him to make the best of a very favorable opportunity for driving a good bargain. Persia is, in fact, the Austria of Central Asia.

How Doctors Differ.

In the Vosburgh trial the incident of interest yesterday was the disappearance of Mrs. Vosburgh from Jersey City, an event that seemed to indicate a collapse of the supposed pleasant relations between her and her husband. However, Sheriff Laverty has succeeded in finding her, after a vigorous search, and she voluntarily accompanied him, in despite of the protest of her friends, upon his assurance that it would be better for herself and her husband. So her early appearance in court may be anticipated. Meantime the trial seems resolving itself into a fight among the doctors. In this case, at least, the members of the profession do differ most decidedly. On the side of the prosecution the existence of antimonial poison in the drinks, food and medicine administered to the defendant's wife is supposed to have been shown, and the evidence of the poison having been actually given by some one has been regarded as strong. Doctors have given minute accounts of the symptoms and operation of such poison and have testified that Mrs. Vosburgh was under its influence. Now comes an array of learned professionals for the defence who swear that the prosecution's doctors know nothing about antimonial poison; that the woman was never suffering from its effects, and that it was impossible that she should have taken such poison and have got rid of its plain symptoms between the time the prosecution's doctors ceased their visits and those of the doctors for the defence commenced. It is a very peculiar case as it stands, and will convince the public either that a few doctors are painfully ignorant and incapable or that a great many are arant humbugs. Will the evidence as to the reverend defendant's conduct and language toward his wife be refuted? If not, will the pulpit be the most fitting place for him, even in the event of a favorable verdict in the present trial?

Warlike Preparations for Peace.

Notwithstanding the assurances given on all sides that a sincere desire for peace is the guiding sentiment governing the negotiations in progress, we cannot fail to notice that as much, if not more, activity is displayed in war preparations as in the efforts to secure a settlement of the difficulty by diplomacy. It is not the force of attraction that is developed by a growing friendship that causes the Russian lines around Constantinople to draw nearer to the city. Neither is it for the purpose of saluting with salvoes of joy the bearer of the olive branch that the Turks are massing formidable army within their lines and mounting great guns on their fortifications. England holds peace meetings and mobilizes another army corps. Her swarthy battalions from Bengal are being forwarded to Europe, to strengthen her hand, it is now pretended, in the Conference, whose first day of session has so many times been fixed. Truly these are warlike preparations for peace.

that do not serve to create confidence in a bloodless issue from the danger that threatens. The truth is that the would-be belligerents entertain a profound respect for each other's ability to do mischief, and hesitate to begin a struggle the end of which is among the great uncertainties of the future. If Russia is financially weak—although we have not as yet perceived any evidences of such a condition—England is wanting in military strength, and is, besides, commercially vulnerable to an extent which none but Englishmen properly appreciate. The Russian is in actual possession of European Turkey, so the Sultan must fight, if he will, from an Asiatic base which is also threatened by a Russian army. Reports of the ravages of disease at Erzeroum come to Europe by Trebizonde, and naturally do not retain the original coloring of fact all through the journey. In like manner the news of the insurrection in Lazistan is suspiciously strong, and is probably flawed at Batoum. If the Russians can prolong the negotiations until the autumn, as we suspect they are endeavoring to do, the game will be completely in their hands, for the cold will soon send Arabs, Syrians, Egyptians and Bengalese shivering to warmer climates.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Leopold is very ill.
Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, is seventy-eight.
Queen Victoria goes to Balmoral the first week in June.
General Jimmy Husted has gone to the North Woods.
Lightning and a tramp never strike twice in the same place.
The Rev. Mr. Vosburgh's constance is in his frank and open nature.
All the officers being filled the rest of the Smiths have begun to emigrate from Ohio.
If the Bulgarians want to be free why don't they come over and buy Coney Island?
A French journal says that the great trouble in America is that the Pilgrims may take Canada.
Dr. G. L. Miller, editor and proprietor of the Omaha Herald, is visiting ex-Governor Seymour at Utica.
A Paris paper tells us that the Polka like the American dancing parties called hops. Hop-Poles, of course.
General Louis H. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, is lying seriously ill in Washington with dysentery and malaria.
Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday, from Washington.
Boston Globe.—"In Northampton they are laughing at a well known young man because he recently said when bawled about his affection for a lady whose heart is another's, 'Can't I admire her as a work of art?'"
In some of the Italian restaurants, wherein the desire is principally for macaroni, a green and timid guest may find himself not so well supplied by one or two dishes for the regular price as some favored guests, we are informed.
Bret Harte, genial, steady, improvident gentleman, a writer besides, and author of Lowell for Taylor and stand as inch taller in a literary way, and who will be known longer than they, received a wretched little platitude on the Rhine. Bah!
At Charlottesville, Va., last week, Mr. John S. Wise, son of the late ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, bought at auction the Shadwell farm, the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, for William and Mary College. The farm contains 500 acres, and brought \$14 per acre.
The Secretary of the Navy has informed Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, in response to his request for retirement, that he will soon be relieved as chief of the Naval Bureau of Navigation. It is reported that Captain James S. Skerrett of the navy will succeed Admiral Ammen.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL—MRS. GAVIN'S RECIPIENTS AND CONCERT.

The lady above named has already become favorably known to the New York public as a reader, and therefore it was not a surprise to her many friends last evening to find Chickering Hall filled and the audience prepared to enjoy a well chosen entertainment. If there was a fault in the elocution of Miss Gavin that calls for comment it is a disposition to read on the stage as if she were addressing a family party. In other words, there is too much rapidity of speech, running at times into a manner that prevents sufficient emphasis and proper modulation, and a habit of starting sentences that admit of great dramatic effect. Notwithstanding these defects Miss Gavin unquestionably possesses excellent qualities for the profession which she has assumed and only requires larger practice and stage experience to make for herself a favorable name and place. She has a fine voice that is capable of almost every expression, from the tenderest sentiment to the strongest passion; a physique that is imposing and queenly, and features admirably calculated to illustrate any kind of poetic and dramatic fancy. Her recitations comprised Whittier's "Slaves of Martinique," "The Tropic Isles," "Charles Edward," "Verdugo," "The Starry," "Aunt Bessie" and "Tennyson's 'Reverend.' The musical portion of the entertainment consisted of a performance on the organ by Mr. Joseph Hanson, and on the piano by Mr. J. F. Peterson. The latter played in his usual excellent form Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2," and a "Grand Polka de Concert," of his own composition, both of which were heartily enjoyed. Miss Estelle Buzzetti sang the cavatina by Verdi, "Santo di Patria," and, on being asked to illustrate a reading of poetic and dramatic fancy, she sang the "Miserere," from "Proverbi," with Sefior Bess. The last named article is an excellent tract. Mr. A. A. Knapp performed "Eugene" as a violin solo. Miss Annie E. Berre charmed the audience with her rendition of "The Perfidy," a romance by Campana, and later in the evening sang, with exquisite effect, Sullivan's ballad "Let Me Dream Again." The entertainment was one of the best of the season.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Theodore Thomas opens the summer night concert season at Gilmore's Garden to-morrow.
"The Celebrated Case" has proved to be another cold mine at the Grand Opera House. The audiences are the largest in the city.
The performance to-morrow night at the Park closes the Aulsebrook season. A special Sunday night concert is announced for the benefit of the chorus.
The benefit performance tendered to Miss Minnie Cummings by a number of our citizens will take place to-morrow evening. The programme is varied and promises to be very interesting.
Miss Emma Donati commences an engagement in Italian opera this evening at the Academy of Music. Those who have heard the lady speak in high terms of her qualities as a vocalist. The opera selected for her appearance is "Trovatore."
Mr. Fred B. Wade takes his benefit to-night at Booth's Theatre. "Julius Cæsar" has been selected as the play. Mr. John McCullough will appear as Brutus. Mr. Wade as Mark Antony. Mr. Miles Lovich as Cassius and Miss Ada Gray as Portia.
At Niblo's Garden this afternoon Miss Gustie de Forrest is to be the recipient of a benefit and appears as Nancy Sikes. She will be aided by Mr. Samuel Herry, a promising actor, who has become well known for his conscientious representations during his stay in New York, and by Miss Mabel Loomis, who plays Oliver Twist.
The benefit of Miss Patricia takes place to-morrow afternoon and evening at the San Francisco Theatre. The programme is an admirable one, and includes several new and marvellous features. The performance by both husband and wife is one that has attracted much attention during their brief stay in New York, and a couple of hours cannot be more pleasantly spent than in witnessing their illustrations of the art dialogue.
At Steiny Hall this evening the last grand concert of the season is announced. The following artists will appear—Miss Salina Heber and Miss Alice Rosmer soprano; Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, contralto; Mr. W. J. Hill, tenor; Mr. A. E. Stoddard, baritone; Mrs. Carlos Florentine, burlesque (his first appearance since his return from Italy); Miss Madeline Jeronimus (pupil of Mr. J. N. Patterson); Mr. James Chaffield, organist; Mr. Charles E. Pratt, accompanist; and Mr. J. N. Patterson, pianist. L. M. Rubin, manager.